

Interchangeability of Assistants in The Meaning of Time

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Abstract

This article is about the exchange of postpositions in the sense of time. The study of the synonymous relationship of time-sense facilitators is used in comparative research with other linguistic units.

Keywords: conjugation affixes, verb, noun, adverb, number and possessive, pure auxiliary words, pure auxiliary words, pure independent words, synonymic series, noun in the original case, indirect words, ruling part, subordinate, lexical meaning, sentence, conjunction, linguistic unit.

Introduction

In view of today's linguistic achievements, it is assumed to research collaborators functionally- semantically. After all, we should focus on their classification if we take into account their lexical-semantic properties. They are grammatically classified in traditional linguistics. This view is desirable to take them into account their attitude towards the object. Therefore, their transformation must also meet the syntactic-semantic requirement. Proponents primarily tolerate learning based on morphological, syntactic, lexical, pragmatic, and semantic characteristics. In the present Uzbek language, facilitators, when associating words with each other in a sentence, mainly denote logically - grammatically abstract concepts: such as time, space, purpose, cause.

Each case has its own form, meaning and syntactic function. For example, the accusative case is added to the noun, pronoun, number, and noun, indicating the syntactic relationship between the noun and the verb. Its main meaning is to know the directional position of movement. It also expresses the meanings of moment, calling, cause, purpose.

In Uzbek, the grammatical connection of nouns to any other word can also be expressed through prepositions: cut on a knife – cut with a knife. Spoke on the phone-spoke by phone. This case gives rise to a synonymy of conciliatory and supportive contractions in speech: I took it to my mother - like I took it for my mother. The possessive Affixes are added to the word after the forms of number and possession (if they are): to my books.

A case stating that a subject belongs to a person or subject is called an genitive case. The presence of function prepositions in our current literary language is evidenced, firstly, by the fact that assistants consist of historically independent words and that they originally meant lexical meaning, and secondly, that the process is still ongoing in tilde. These kind of prepositions were the object of observation of researchers of the history of the Uzbek language, and the result of these studies shows that they are mainly derived from independent word categories, such as verb, noun, adverb.



The distinguishing feature of the Acting preposition is due to the fact that they perform certain grammatical tasks in the formation of the sentence, while in the current Uzbek literary language, on the one hand, they retain their initial lexical meaning, and on the other. Therefore, the term “independent auxiliary words” was used in relation to the acting prepositions [1.45-b.]. Pure support function stands close to independent words in that it does not morphologically change, does not have distinct stress, cannot apply without independent words, but can be applied singly, unlike partial suffixes (stem affixes). Therefore, calling them independent-auxiliary words, it is worth noting that it occupies an intermediate place between pure auxiliary words and pure independent words.

The relationship between independent and pure auxiliary words is difficult to determine without the third-independent-auxiliary words in the range. Therefore, it is a one-sided idea to include auxiliary words without any exception or suffixes, or words, since auxiliary word categories contain both elements that bring them closer to suffixes, and elements that bring them closer to independent words.

The position of the third words in the range in the language system is very big. They are the result of the progress of the language structure, ensuring the continuity of the language system (continuous interconnection of elements with different features in the language).

In fact, the fact that a certain part of the prepositions, called functional prepositions, is in the range of independent and auxiliary words, also testifies to the fact that these views have a deep scientific basis.

As we mentioned above, methodological features of some functional prepositions who express the attitude of the moment above, not ignoring the initial feature, but their second feature-their specificity in the performance of the auxiliary task. In general, in our language, there are a lot of prepositions in the task of expressing the attitude of the moment. For example, in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” of the word earlier, four meanings are given, which is only a helper in the fourth sense (with the nominative case and the prepositional case). Indicates that an event, event, or action is preceded by another or the time when it is being said about it. Before the meeting. Four years ago. ”Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language " dab it is included in the synonymic line of the word previously, before, before, ancient words. A.Khojiev distinguished between the independent and auxiliary meanings of these units: “first, before, the before words are used in the auxiliary word task, controlling the word in the output agreement or the time notification, and the word in the output agreement of the action-event indicates that what is expressed belongs to the time until the event. In this, the word muqaddam will also be synonymous with them [2. P. 9.].

Even from the point of view of style demand for words in a synonym row it will be appropriate to take into account the following points of A. Khojiev: “first, the words of the former cannot clearly express the meaning of the past without the help of context or any other means. In the past, the words before, and Ancient can clearly express the meaning of the past. The word before is often used to refer to a more distant past than before. Before is more typical of simple eloquence. The word nose also indicates a distant past in relation to the word earlier. But before, it is used less often than before. The word Qadim also indicates a distant past in relation to the word nose”. Indeed, in the following examples, this preposition is used to inform that the incident being described was before the event: but before I pressed him in my arms, I applied



the iron shackles to my eyes! (Zulfiya). Mavlon Fazliddin was afraid that Khonzoda begin would meet before everyone else to the danger at the top of the wall-he was the first to step on the stairs (P.Kadyrova). And through the preposition before, the abstractness of the event from the point of view of time is expressed. The physical closeness that began before they had not yet become conceited and had time to approach spiritually would seem like a shameful affair to Babur and an insult to his earlier feelings of chastity (P.Kadyrov).

The grammar of the Uzbek language "gives a preposition//first, a before, formerly an auxiliary comment. In particular, it noted: "before/ / earlier. It is a synonym for auxiliary before and formerly for auxiliaries, meaning the meanings they have expressed: built before the war (first// before// earlier). The nose assistant refers to the work and movement that the word that comes with it means that it happened before the action, the event and the persons who perform it: the body returned home doing its work nose to nose from everyone (Oybek). Previously. It is used to convey the attitude of the auxiliary moment and to convey the meaning of an event, an event or time that occurred from it in the course of a work-action. Enters into a relationship with the following words: horse and comes with pronouns: before you I am a supporter (Oybek). The time comes with the words: about fifteen days ago, Silver wrote a letter to his mother (A.Kadiri). It comes with verb forms :if you answer this right before objecting to the commandment (A.Kadiri).

T.Kurbanov and N.Ernazarov first as an preposition, the noun in the nominative or prepositional case, controlling the crossed words, indicating their subordination to the governor's Lane, in this sense it is noted that words such as before, muqadam, earlier Ancient can come to him as synonyms, the characteristic of meaning common to them is to mean that an event – event or They also note that the word before is considered a synonym of the former contributor to mainly spoken speech, while in the language of Uzbek folklore works the old word has many uses as a synonym of the former.

To the above points, the following can be added: the position of words in the synonymic row, the dominant of which is the word earlier, can be easily replaced and practically does not compromise the content in this [3.76-82-b.]. Among them, only the word earlier differs from them in the number of syllables, and this has significance for poetic works: Turkmen girl stood out from the sun before, High houses on a lifting crane (Zulfiya) – Turkmen girl stood out from the sun before High houses on a lifting crane... even earlier than a drop we will come and pick every (Zulfiya) - even before the drop, we will come and pick up every bosom.

This case is the basis for the active use of the word "first" even within the framework of official and scientific methods: if the decision to issue a scientific title was made more than a decade ago, the issue of how well it is based on will not be considered by the attestation authorities (from the document)

Previously, the word is active in biblical styles. M: before opening the council session, drafts of the previously drawn up Commission summary in accordance with the “regulation on the composition of the issuance of scientific degrees”are distributed to the members of the council (from the document).

But it is observed that the scope of the use of before, sacred and ancient words in our current literary language is somewhat limited, mainly used in artistic texts: three days after this, one of the before Naqshbandi Darwish was to quote a secret letter from Zukhrabegim Shaybani Khan



(P.Kadyrov). Gani Murodov took holiday two years ago and at the same time left the school (P.Let it stand). Something awakens my heart, and before spring, provokes joyful inspirations like a volcano (Zulfiya). At the same time jurists first preferred to use the Holy One instead. Prior to this, there was no trial (from the minutes of the investigation). Since the cemetery was filled decades ago, the dead were not buried - so there were few people going to this side (I.Nishanov).

The fact that the word "head" can also be synonymous to the beginning as an auxiliary extends its scope of colloquial coverage again: can't you say that in the head, without Calawlaning! The use of the sentence "from the head first" in the (spoken) vernacular is also proof that they can be synonymous [5.3-5-b.].

In conclusion, when it comes to the role of the meaning of time, it is also observed that since (since three days, since the morning, since today), during, (all day, during the year, during the week, over the centuries), then, after (in the afternoon, after three days), in between, in time, near (meanwhile, every time, within a year, about two months) also through functional supporters.

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